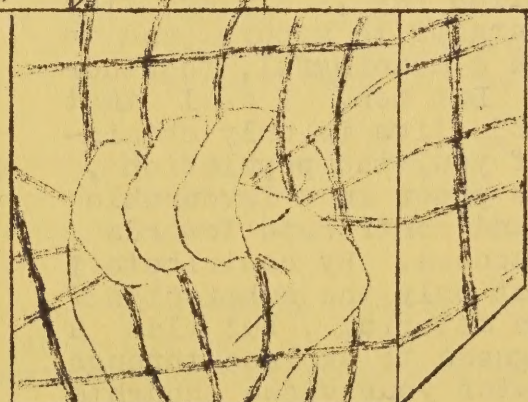
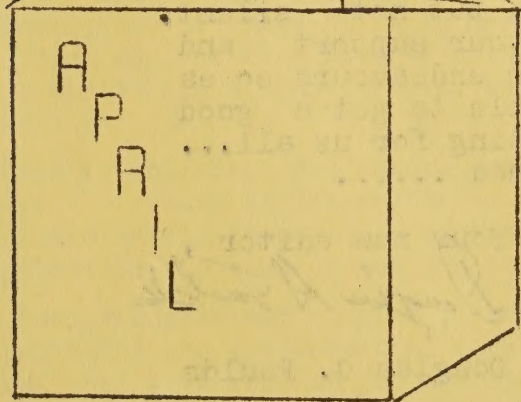
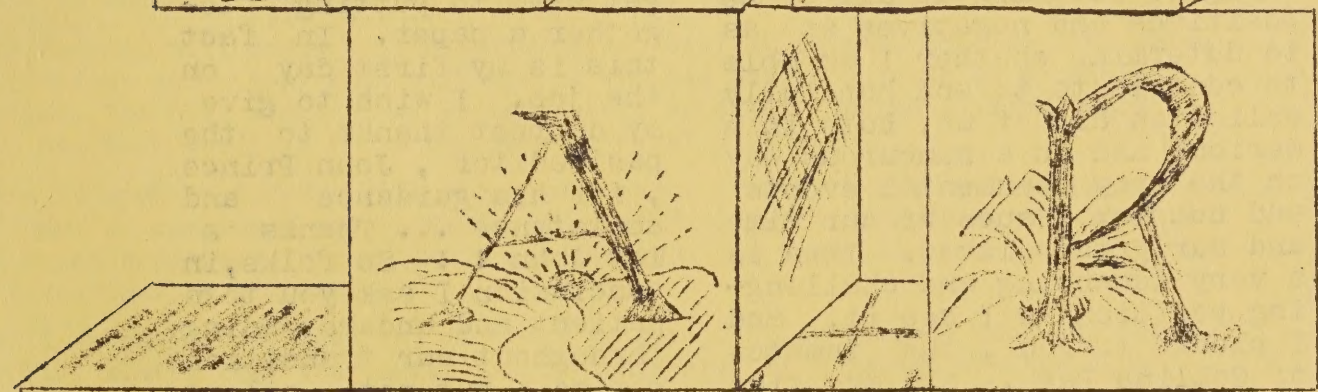
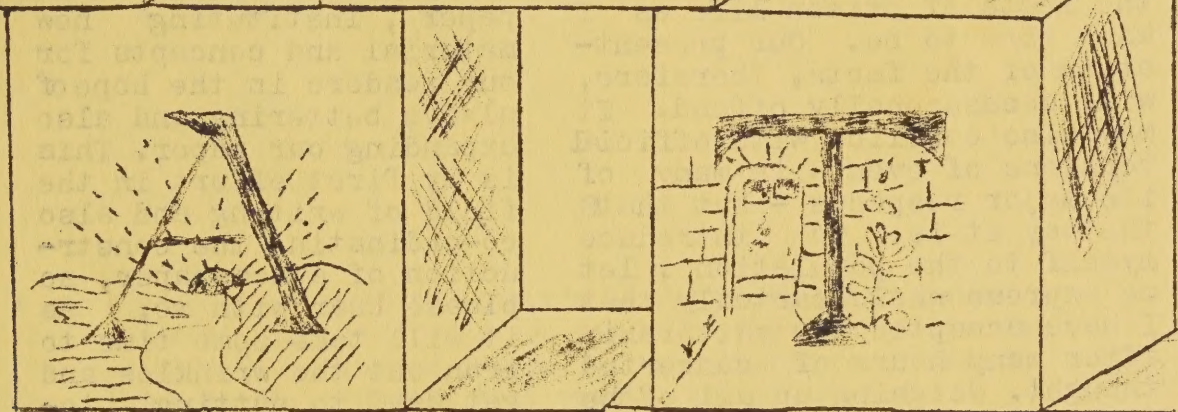
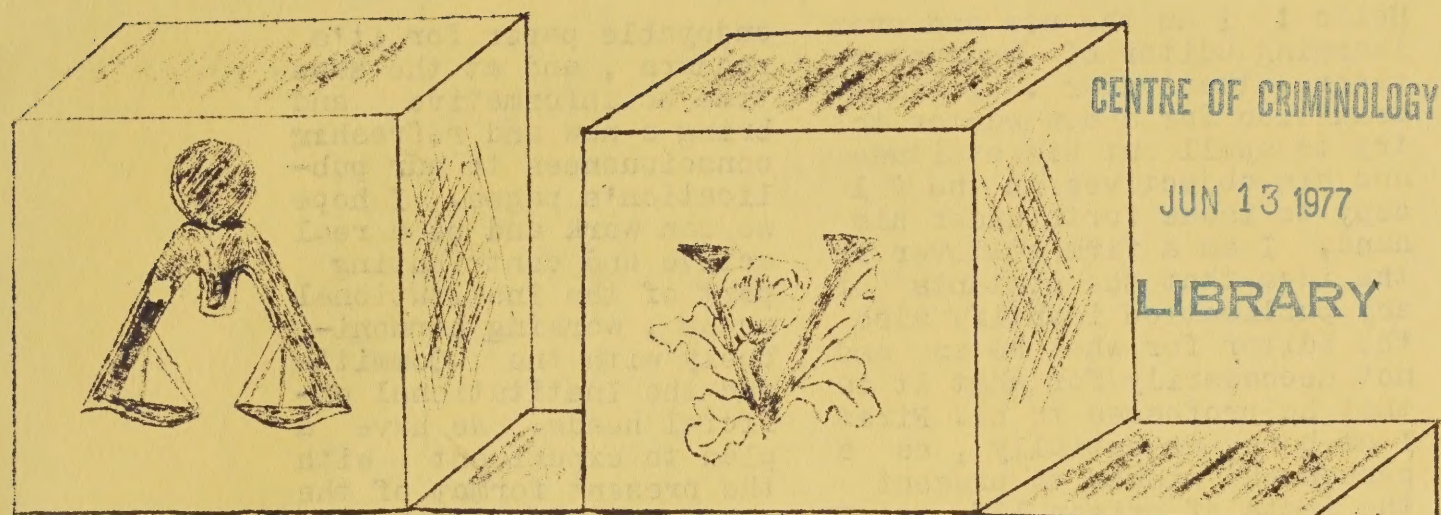


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EDITORIAL COMMENT

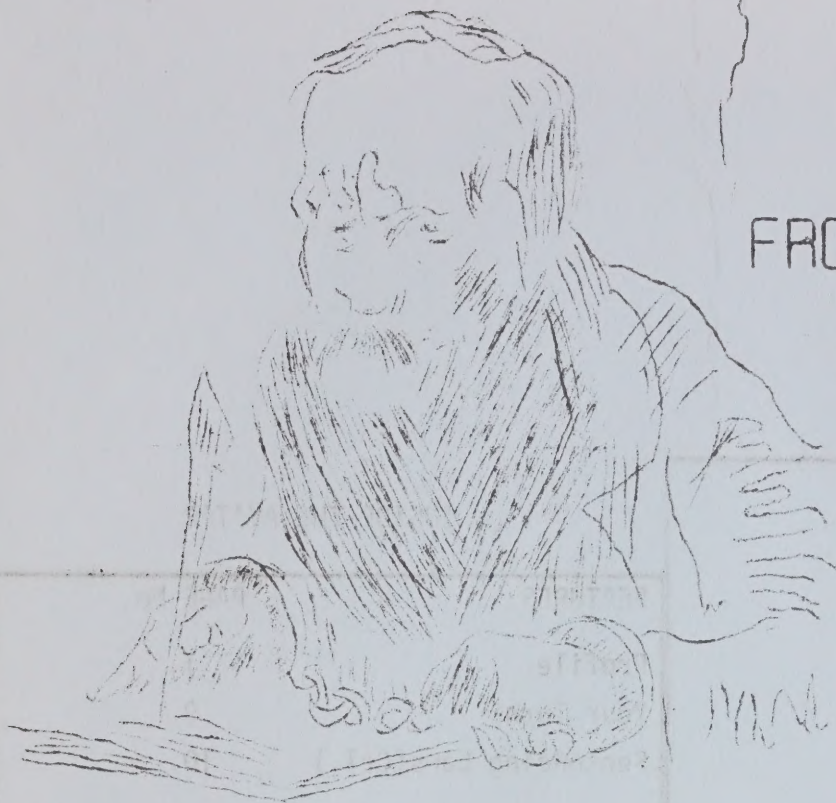
Hello ! I am the new and ever learning editor of your newspaper, the Avatar. It is a tradition for a new editor to try to spell out his attitude and his objectives in the # 1 copy to issue forth under his hand, I am a firm believer in the idea that the contents of any publication identify also the editor for what he is and not necessarily for what it is that he professes to be. First I am here, essentially, as a person who wishes to present the facts of prison life as I know them to be. Our presentation of the facts, therefore, will occasionally offend. It may also conflict with official versions of events in many of its major respects - but that's the way it is. To introduce myself to the population, let me express wholeheartedly that I have accepted the editorship after many hours of concerted thought. Weighing up all of the positives and negatives so as to determine whether I am able to contribute to and hopefully enlighten all of us, both in a serious and in a humorous way on the many monumental events and complex issues of our time and our prison lives. This is a very demanding and challenging position as I see it, and I pledge to you, the inmates of Collins Bay, all my time and energies to secure and to publish a meaningful, together paper. But men, I feel that this objective is only obtainable if you, the population, see the paper in a favourable light and contribute towards it's success. By contribute I mean not only the submission of written material, but also a willingness to express through the Avatar your views thoughts and ideas. So please feel free to come to us. I promise you will be received warmly with an open mind. I hope together we can make the Avatar a very

enjoyable paper for it's readers, and at the same time be informative and bring a new and refreshing consciousness to our publication's pages. I hope we can work and be a real active and contributing part of the institutional scene, working harmoniously with the Committee and the Institutional official heads. We have a plan to experiment with the present format of the paper, instituting new material and concepts for our readers in the hope of always bettering and also expanding our paper. This is my first effort in the field of writing and also co-ordinating the construction of a newspaper, so please bear with me, as it will take some time to iron out the wrinkles and get used to putting together a paper. In fact this is my first day on the job. I wish to give my deepest thanks to the past editor, John Prince, for his guidance and assistance ... Thanks a lot John !! So folks, in conclusion I ask you to be patient and understanding throughout our transition period, but not silent. I need your support and creative endeavours so as to be able to get a good thing going for us all... Stay tuned

Your new editor

Douglas G. Faulds

Douglas G. Faulds



FROM THE EDITORS DESK

I note with a great deal of interest the concern of vested interest groups about Bill C-25, a federal Bill, which directs itself to the area of discrimination, and our "rights". Whenever I read, or hear this term, I usually begin to wonder, "Whose rights"; mine or some special group, or class?

This federal bill deals with discrimination against anyone, but the area which captured my attention dealt with person who had been convicted of a criminal offense. The Bill stated that no one should be discriminated against where they had been pardoned for a previous criminal offense.

There is another federal Bill which addressess itself to the applications for pardons. An applicant can be pardoned after five years, providing the RCMP and other concerned forces, are satisfied that you have been leading a life of a responsible citizen.

What I am suggesting then is, if there is a Bill which pardons you, and the new Bill states that you cannot discriminate against a person who has been pardoned, one of these Bills is meaningless in this situation. Either you are pardoned, and thus have no criminal past, or the Bill about discrimination has a section in it that appear to show liberalism, but is in fact "discriminatory".

Perhaps my political professors taught me incorrectly, but I have come to accept the theory of liberalism as the practice of the Canadian government. I believe in the theory of a representative democracy, and that all men are equal before the eyes of God and the Law. Did I err?

How does the prisoner resolve the conflict he must have when he reads of the intention of the government to reduce his reintegration into society from prison, but then read of the new Bill to discriminate against him once he is released is alRIGHT?

I wonder, don't you?

John David Prince, Asst. Editor.

AVATER

APRIL 1977

EDITORS

JOHN D. PRINCE
DOUGLAS FAULDS

SPORTS

DON PARLIAMENT

ARTS & GRAPHIC

STEVE LEWIS

INSIDE THE AVATAR

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AVATAR is published by inmates of Collins Bay Institution, Kingston, Ont. Third Class postage paid in Canada. Permission to reprint any article is granted, provided AVATAR, and the author are acknowledged.

AVATAR: an integral manifestation, or embodiment of a philosophy, concept, or tradition. Two fold possibility, and a two fold purpose.

We at the AVATAR hope to bring some breath of humanism into this paper, and we strive to present both sides of the situation. Articles submitted may, or may not present the opinions of the editors, and the Solicitor General's Department, but our aim is to present your articles when you submit them.

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time with community persons, and involvement with group projects. We have groups that concern themselves with personal expression, and groups which are for community projects. All these are of benefit to the members. A member of these groups are given the opportunity for personal responsibility, or they can manipulate the situation to serve only their own selfish needs.

As you know, prison is an uphill battle for all the inmates, and if there is anything we can do through groups to help an individual, then we are more than pleased to do so, but we have found that the goals of the group often change, the membership changes, and the reasons for the group become cloudy. Because of the recent concern about the involvement of groups, and their possible threat to security measures, we are not going to implement any new programs, but then we are not going to eliminate any groups. Our design is to make those groups that we have go well.

We certainly do realize how important the groups are, and it is important for the inmate, but we do not give this area any great concern when evaluating the inmate over any other.

Let me digress for a moment John;

In discussing programs in prison, as well as any training program, there appears to be the emphasis upon meeting the individuals needs. Who establishes the needs, and whether they can be met, is not my concern, but what does concern me is, Maslow(a psychologist) understood men to have an hierarchy of needs, and in prison, we fail to fulfil the basic needs of the inmate.

Av. What do you mean by basic needs ?

L.S. Food, water, and your biological drives, which include sex. Since the theory put forth by Maslow suggests that if a person cannot have these basic needs met, then it is not likely that he will be able to take time and energy to "self-actualize" - move from the lower needs to ones which incorporate the thirst for emotional, and spiritual liberation.

Av. What part can the Temporary Absence Board play in helping inmates to reform?

L.S. As you know, Canada has an extensive pass program. The program encompasses humanitarian, rehabilitation, and resocialization passes. The decision to use passes to assist an inmate in any of these three situations are outlined in the Commissioners Directives #228(CD.#228), which I hope a copy can be found in the library. There are some institutional guidelines which have been unwritten, and we are in the process of having them written and given to the inmate population for reading, and information. Some of the guidelines have to deal with how long the inmate has been in Collins Bay(we prefer six months), his last disciplinary action(90 days inbetween charges), and so on. All this will of course be subject to the approval of the Director, as he may not wish to establish a rigid pass program, or criteria for getting a pass.

Av. Often it is noted that two inmates with almost the same sentence, time served, offence, and general prison behaviour, will appear before the Pass Board, and both will be told different reasons for why they did not make the pass, or, one will make it, and the other won't.

L.S.: There are several opinions expressed at the pass board. I ask that each person on the board express their feelings, and thoughts about each inmate that appears on the board. I ask them to commit themselves, one way or the other. Factors which the Board, of which I'm a member, include patterns of behaviour. Is this person a risk? By this I mean, will he be dangerous in the community, either by using violence, or committing crimes. We are concerned with whether or not he will return. Other factors include parole officers remarks, and often an inmate will appear before the pass board and ask for a pass to seek employment for his parole, and we know that the parole officer who interviewed him is not going to recommend him for parole. We then don't process the pass as one for parole, but look at it on its own merits. Some of the pass applications are not realistically tied to his behaviour for the future, for example, he may not have a realistic view of the employment opportunities in the work area he has been thinking of, and he will expect us to understand why he wants a pass to seek jobs that he is not qualified for.

Each member of the board, which is comprised of the Asst. Director (Security), a psychologist, Supervisor of Classification, the inmates C.O., and myself as chairperson, discusses how they see the inmate. In these discussions it is possible for the one inmate to have better reports from inside and outside persons on his behaviour. For example we look at the record of the inmate, and if we notice there is a propensities for violence, we are rather reluctant to set this person into the community until we are fairly confident that he will not harm anyone. We will watch his behaviour for some time, and ask the psychologist to speak with him from time to time. But, when it is all said and done, there is always a risk. Every inmate could potentially decide not to come back, and the public would be down our backs.

We have had community assessments (CA), that are returned stating that the woman that the inmate is going to go and see does not want him there, and we have to avoid dealing with this issue on the board, mainly for two reasons; one, we do not have the time to review all the cases, and deal with his personal problems, and two, an incident like this is sensitive, and we would appreciate the C.O. discussing this with him at another time. The inmate is then left feeling that some how or other he got shafted, but in fact, we are not allowed, by regulation to disclose what a CA states. It presents a problem for us as well as the inmate. I hope that as the Board and I come to know each other we can be far more open with our dealings...in fact, we will lay it on the line how we see each case, and allow the inmate to deal directly with the issues which affect his pass, and or parole applications for release.

Inmates ask that they appear before the pass board, and their C.O. does not feel it is a good time, but the inmate insists. Well he is not supported and subsequently does not get recommended for a pass.

You must remember, that we are an organ of the political framework of the community. The public is interested only in successes, and they look at only the failure rates when they assess a program, and we are greatly affected by this, to say otherwise is to lie.

Basically though, we are looking for minus and plus's. If the inmate has more pluses than minuses, then he will likely get a recommendation. The Director will then take a look at the recommendation, and if he is not satisfied with the findings of the Board, will ask for more time on this case, and consequently, the inmate does not receive the pass, even though the pass board recommended it. In cases where the pass recommendation must go to regional headquarters for approval, there are other factors such as opinions by the Deputy Regional Directors at Regional, that will affect the inmates pass application.

Oddly enough, when an inmate does go out on the street for a pass, and if he did violate the conditions, this failure is not often due to a failure by the Board to properly assess the inmate, but the inmate has been exposed to something outside that he did not expect, and reacted. This is unfortunate for all.

Av. : O.K. Larry, you say all this, but then there is the issue of, "Never mind the file, I've changed since I've been in!"

L.S.: Well we cannot ignore the file, and yet I understand what you are saying. On the T.A. form which the (O. fills out, there are compartments for several persons to remark about the inmate. I look at these. Also, as I said before, each person on the board is asked to comment and commit themselves for or against the pass application. They make their recommendations upon their opinions of the inmate, and often it is a combination of the file, the overt behaviour, and intuition, a gut feeling about the guy. As I said before, with every pass we give, we are taking a risk.

The Second Interview: March 14, 1977, 9:00 A.M.

Av. : When is the information that is on the inmates file available for the inmate?

L.S.: There are two files. One contains every bit of information available on the inmate, and the other just carries the basic facts. Both of these files are confidential. These files are only available for specific persons. For example, a correctional officer cannot look at your file, nor can the John Howard Society. Certain information can be gotten from the sentence administrator, e.g. warrant of committal, and like, but the files are confidential.

Av. : There are times when the inmate feels there are reports that are untrue upon the file, and/or there are certain points about the inmate that is kept a secret from him.

L.S.: Yes, I can see where the inmate can be concerned over this issue. There is a great deal of concern today with information being kept upon files, and this information is not open to the person. In the penitentiary service, the information is confidential, and this is a policy. Sometimes a psychologist when writing his/her report will openly discuss some of the aspects of the file before he puts his/her written report on the inmate's file. This is an opportunity to discover any errors, or strengths, and weaknesses in your character. Lord knows, we all have these, and it would be an advantage for all to know where they can strengthen themselves. I can see your concern, but hopeful, the classification officer will be honest enough to discuss the

important issues with the inmate.

Av. : Back to the T.A. Board - what does the recommendation of the Board mean?

L.S.: We are only able to recommend a temporary absence for the inmate. The final decision rests with the Director. Every member of the Board is asked if they would recommend the inmate, and if there are more pluses than minuses, then the Board recommends.

In a great many cases, the C.O.'s recommendation is give a prominent vote; if the C.O. recommends then there is a good chance the inmate may be recommended, but there are other persons, and their report may override the C.O.'s recommendation.

A big problem, and one I am trying to resolve, concerns the fact that certain inmates are on the list for the Board, when their C.O. will not recommend them. I would prefer that the list for the T.A. Board stay short and allow us more time to deal with the case, rather than take time to explain to inmates why they are not getting a pass, when their C.O. should explain this to them, or not bring them to the Board.

Av. : You cannot blame a man for trying to get a pass, and so if he tells his C.O. to put him on the list, then what are they to do?

L.S.: Oh, I agree, I do not blame a person for wanting a pass, and they are entitled to request one; but if their C.O. is not going to recommend them, then it is not fair to the inmate, not the ones that want to come and be given a fair amount of time to discuss their case. Last week the Board sat until close to 5:00 o'clock. The time factor is alright, if we are looking at cases that should be there. The C.O. should tell the inmate that he will recommend, or will not, and explain why. I do not want to be an axe-man, and take the time at the Board to do the work of the C.O. They are responsible for discussing the problems and good points of the inmate, not the T.A. Board.

Av. : Why doesn't the Director sit on the T.A. Board?

L.S.: Basically because he does not have the time. Looking at my schedule you can see how busy he might be - I have meetings this afternoon, tomorrow morning, T.A. Board in the afternoon, Court in the morning, and so on. The Director does have some time to see the inmates, but as time goes on, I do not know how much time he will have for interviews, so it is all a question of time.

Av. : On what grounds does he turn the recommendation of the Board down?

L.S. : Well, there is the danger of being too subjective, or too objective. We could be too involved in the case to see the proper dynamics. In either case, the Director makes comments on the bottom of the absence forms, and the classification officer can share these with the inmates.

Av.: Does his philosophy surrounding passes influence the direction of the Board?

L.S.: Yes. We are influenced by the Director's thinking, but then we do have our own opinions, and we attempted to weigh heavily all the experiences we have, as well as the information in front of us. As I said earlier, if there is too much objectivity, or subjectivity, it may show in our recommendations, and the Director will comment upon this. The Board will continue to make its recommendations as it has, and unless the Director ordered a new procedure, we will process the applications as we have been. (Note the requirements that are posted on the bulliten boards in the cellblocks).

I have only had three of the recommendations turned back where I have been the chairpaerson of the Board, so we must be finding his wave length, and yet giving a true value assessment of the applicants.

Av.: Traditionally the Directors have come from the "ranks", and have very little education in the social sciences, and humanities. It appears at times as though they are in opposite camps to the heads of the other departments.

L.S.: Your point is rather outdated John. The Directors are taking a new turn and they are far more educated than you might think. More important though is, the prisons are no longer seen as places for rehabilitation. The emphasis is upon protection of the public and this is achieved by incapacitation of the offender. Second is the creation of an atmosphere, and of opportunities for the inmate to benefit from programs within the institution. Subsequently, the Directors are not required to have social science educations, but to be administrators.

I agree that at times it may appear as though the Heads are operating at counter-positions, and a degree of empathy, or even sympathy may be missing, but at this point in time, I think you would find that most of the Directors work very closely with the other heads.

Av.: There are some major concerns that this prison is going to become a maximum security prison. Is this true?

L.S.: I would guess that any changes that will take place will occur over a five year period. Right now it is an idea. Thus, if and when it does become maximum, inmates that right now are classified as medium security would be transfered. They may very well find themselves in the proposed new meduim security prisons slated for construction over the next five years.

Av.: So where are we in terms of being maximum, or medium?

L.S.: We are operating the institution as though we are medium, but since there is quite a bit of controversy about our status, I would think we are at doubt about our exact status. Hopefully this will clear itself up in the future.

Av.: What about having more community involement, for example, sports programs?

L.S.: Any new ideas for sports should be discussed with the recreational officers, and they in turn will bring it to me. I'm for positive activities, but this should be handled at their proper levels first.

All proposals are taken by me to the policy meetings. At these meetings all the divisional heads of the institution (Asst. Directors), discuss the proposals, and their input is considered along with the information contained in the proposals.

Av.: What is the news on the new proposed pay plans?

L.S.: It is just in the discussion stage, and the target date for bringing the new pay scales in is, in the month of August. Now, this is just a tentative date, so don't quote me as saying the pay scale takes affect then. I know there is a great deal of discussion still underway on this topic, but I do realize that you could use a pay change, and it is on the way. As I understand it, and not very clearly at this moment, there will be three levels of grading, and the pay scale will be somewhat higher then, than it is at this time.

Av.: Well Larry, thank you very much for taking the time to allow the AVATAR to interview you. You have certainly made me feel comfortable during the few hours that we have spent together. Hopefully this article will give the reader some insight into your official position and cast a little light upon the person that you are. If the men would like to have an interview with you to discuss some of their problems, how would they go about doing this?

L.S.: Just drop their request into the classification box, and if I have the time, and currently I do not have much time, I will be glad to talk with the men, providing that the matters they wish to talk about could not have been handled by their C.O., or some other department. This is not a "sluff" John, but I am a very busy person.

Av.: Okay, thanks very much.; See you around the place.

FROM EX-CON TO JUDGE:

Bob Young, 36, an ex-convict, is probably the only person in California history to become a lawyer and then a judge.

Young passed the bar examination in California in 1970. Then began a 2 year investigation by the State Bar Association to determine if he had the requisite moral character to be a lawyer. He was finally accepted as an attorney in 1972.

After serving two years as a deputy public defender, he decided to run for a seat on the bench. Young made no secret of his criminal record during his campaign, and was the definite underdog.

He had served 20 months in a federal

prison and spent four years on parole. His criminal record showed he was associated with an outlaw motorcycle gang and had convictions for public drunkenness, driving a motorcylce without the owner's consent, and failure to disburse. In 1964, charges of attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon were dismissed.

Young defeated W. J. Willoughby, an established local attorney, regarded as a law-and-order candidate, by a vote of 5,110 to 4,775. He donned his judicial robes January 3, 1977, as judge of the Justice Court in Loomis(pop. 23,000), a conservative rural community, 40 miles northeast of Sacramento.

your turn

Recently, while reading the Penthouse magazine (Dec.76), I came across a very profound and mind blowing article. It had to do with an organization called, the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU).

This is a very private organization made up of police officers from every major city in the United States and Canada. This organization has the total resources of it's respective police forces at it's disposal but, as a private organization it's not subject to the laws regarding conduct and freedom of information which regulates the police forces. Therefore, its members are not answerable to supervisors on the force regarding anything the organization seems to belong solely to the interests of the LEIU.

Using police resources, these members compile dossiers on any person they choose. This covers politicians who for the most part are capable, of taking care of themselves, and lawyers, judges, and anyone else that you can think of with a lofty position in society.

Anyone who challenges the status of the "quo", can find themselves in the files of the LEIU. These files contain information on the personal habits of the person(s).

What is the purpose of keeping the dossiers ?

The purpose could very well be the use of the information in the file to blackmail these subjects, or the dossiers are to be used at a further date in time to manipulate these persons towards some end of the LEIU. If the organization is strongly composed of the police, and apparently it is, then we might be witnessing the advent of the police State. Although this cry may give rise to the "red-neck", I am

concerned that a dissenter may not be criminal, and yet fall into the hands of the LEIU.

The practice of compiling a dossier on each and everyone of us, does in theory place us all on PAROLE for life. For at anytime, the holders of these dossiers can cause problem for the subjects. To step out of line might mean the axe falls. Careers of a lifetime may fall asunder to the LEIU.

Now you may ask. "What's this to do with me, I'm only a convict?" Well, think of this: The members organizations within the LEIU in Canada, include; Niagra Regional Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto Metro Police, Windsor City Police, Montreal Police, and the Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration.

For those of us who are naive enough to believe that when our sentence is up, we're off parole, stop and think. Where will we ever work where Canada Manpower will not have a file on us?

They will always know where we are.

How many Judges, and lawyers are being coerced to cooperate with the police, in order to garner a conviction against a client?

Why are not more lawyers involved in civil liberty cases? Are they afraid?

Perhaps John Q. Public is right at this moment being placed in a file for reading this article, or some other harmless act.

Remember, a dissident is merely one who vocalizes his disagreement, and a radical is one who supports the dissident voice, and the militant is one who is prepared to fight for his beliefs.

Lets keep our eyes open for the LEIU.

CALIFORNIA TURNS TO FIXED SENTENCES

[A Reprint from Corrections Magazine, January, 1977]

This special feature provides follow-up information on major articles that have appeared previously in Corrections Magazine. A reference to the issue in which the original article appeared will be found at the end of this item.

" The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of offense with provision for uniformity in the sentences of offenders committing the same offense under similar circumstances. "

With those words, the California state legislature abolished that state's controversial indeterminate sentencing laws. In doing so, California took the lead in what some of its supporters feel may be the most important correctional reform movement in 100 years-adoption of the fixed sentence.

What the new law does is repudiate rehabilitation as the principal purpose of imprisonment and reinstate the idea that the purpose is punishment. The law, passed last August, never mentions the word rehabilitation.

California was one of the first states, thirty-three yrs. ago, to adopt the indeterminate sentence, then considered a liberal reform. It has now become the third state, after Maine and Indiana, to abolish it.

The new California law, which will go into effect next July 1, establishes a series of fixed, determinate sentences ranging for most crimes, from two to six years. There is no provision for early release, except through the accumulation of " goodtime. " Inmates will be eligible for four months good time for every eight months served; one to those four months will be awarded for participation in prison programmes.

All prisoners, after serving their flat sentences, will automatically serve one year on parole. If their parole is revoked, the maximum additional time they can serve is six months.

The fixed terms will replace the open-ended indeterminate sentencing system under which offenders were sentenced to terms such as six months to fourteen years, one year to life, and five years to life. When, and whether, inmates were released was totally up to the two state parole boards, the Adult Authority, for men, and the Women's Board of Terms and Parole. Their decisions were based, at least in part, on whether inmates had been rehabilitated.

Both of those bodies are abolished by the new law and replaced by a Community Release Board, whose principal function will be hearing appeals for denial of good time and revocation of parole.

The indeterminate sentence will be retained for two crimes, first degree murder and kidnapping for ransom. Offenders convicted of those crimes, will be sentenced to life

imprisonment, with parole eligibility after seven years. The Community Release Board will make the decision. Only about five percent of the current inmate population falls into that category. (The death penalty has been retained for certain types of murder.) The new law does not place any restrictions on probation. Judges will be free, as they have been in the past, to suspend any offender's sentence and place him on probation.

THE DETERMINATE SENTENCING BILL was debated in the legislature for almost two years. It was strongly supported by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr. When it takes effect in July, all prisoners then serving indeterminate sentences will be resentenced to flat terms. Those who will have already served more time under the old system than they would under the new will be released.

During hearings and legislative debate on the bill, few came to the defense of the indeterminate sentence, which only a few short years ago was the principal program of prison reformers and has only recently been adopted by some southern and rural states.

The main argument for it is that it permits inmates to be evaluated for release as individuals, according to their progress in prison rehabilitation programs and the threat they pose to society.

The recent attack against the indeterminate sentence has been led by Dr. David Fogel, director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and

former director of correction in Minnesota. Fogel, in a reform plan he calls the "Justice model," argues that no parole board, however astute, knows enough about human behaviour to be able to predict what an offender will do when released. Fogel, who testified on behalf of the California bill, also argues that it is fundamentally unjust for offenders convicted of the same crime to serve vastly disparate sentences, as they often do.

These arguments have been buttressed by the highly publicized fact that correctional researchers have failed to find any evidence that most rehabilitation programs are effective at turning offenders away from crime. Gov. Brown has used this research to support his argument that the main purpose of prisons not only should be, but can only be, punishment.

The punishments provided for in the California law may sound lenient to those who are used to the fifteen, twenty and twenty-five year maximum sentences that are commonly meted out under the indeterminate sentencing laws that prevail around the country.

California adopted what is known to academics as "presumptive" sentencing. For each crime, the judge will have a choice of three possible sentences:

sixteen months, two years, or three years; two, three, or four years; three, four or five years; five, six, or seven years. He must choose the middle term, unless it is established in a formal hearing

that there are mitigating or aggravating circumstances, in which case he can, but does not have to, sentence the offender to the lowest or highest term. The "good time" provision could conceivably cut the time actually served. Some of the crimes included in the four sentencing categories include the following:

. 16 mo., 2, or 3 years: Grand theft; car theft; forgery; second degree burglary; passing bad checks; attempted robbery; statutory rape; bookmaking; possession of hashish. For most of these crimes, the judge has the option of up to a year in the county jail.

. 2, 3, or 4 years; First degree burglary; manslaughter; robbery; assault with intent to kill, rape or rob; assault with a deadly weapon; mayhem; extortion; bribery; sale of marijuana; perjury; pimping.

. 3, 4, or 5 years; Kidnapping; rape; child molesting; sale of hard drugs; safe-cracking.

. 5, 6, or 7 years; Second degree murder; gang rape.

In addition, there is a fifth category; life without possibility of parole. This sentence is reserved for murder in which the victim was tortured and kidnapping in which the victim was harmed.

For kidnap murder and certain other kinds of murder, there is the ultimate determinate sentence; death.

One of the authors of the law was Ray Parnas, a law professor at the University of California at Davis and consult-

ant to the state Senate Select Committee on Penal Institutions. Parnas said that the sentence lengths were based roughly on the average time served for various crimes over the last six years. They were not based on any scientific criteria, such as their deterrent effect, he said, "because the reality is that nobody knows the deterrent effect of any sentence."

Parnas said that there was relatively little argument about the new sentencing structure. The sentences are short enough to satisfy liberals, he said, and there are enough possible "enhancements" of those sentences written into the law to satisfy conservatives. For instance, if an offender carries a weapon while committing a crime he can get one extra year added to his "base" sentence. If he uses the gun, he can get two extra years.

For each prior non-violent crime that resulted in imprisonment, he can get three extra years. In the case of theft, if an offender steals more than \$100,000 or 500,000, that is considered "excessive taking" and he can get either one or two extra years.

In no case can all the "enhancements" total more than five years if they involve non-violent crimes, or ten years if they involve violent crimes.

The judge has the right to waive any enhancements if he finds mitigating circumstances.

THE DETERMINATE SENTENCING BILL had broad support among both liberal and conservative groups everyone from the California Peace Officers' Association to the Prisoners' Union, a San Francisco based

organization of ex-convicts. Parnas said that the Committee on Penal Institutions got a great deal of mail from the prisons, almost all of it in support of the bill. The inmates liked the bill not only because they thought it would result in shorter sentences, but because it would eliminate the nagging uncertainty about how long they would be in prison.

The state Department of Corrections also favored the bill but only after it got assurances from the legislature that there would be no cut-back in the funding of prison rehabilitation programs, which will now be voluntary.

The members of the Adult Authority and Women's Board of Terms and Parole, who have in the past been strong supporters of the indeterminate sentence, took no public stand on the determinate sentencing bill. However, Raymond K. Procunier, former chairman of the Adult Authority and former director of the Department of Corrections, was a strong supporter.

Procunier, in fact, had tried to implement flat sentencing administratively when he headed the Adult Authority. All inmates appearing before the board were given parole dates based on the average time served for the crimes they were convicted of. But earlier this year, the California Supr-

emeCourt ruled that this procedure violated the indeterminate sentencing law. Soon after, Procunier resigned as chairman and threw his support behind the determinate sentencing bill.

All of this is not to say that there was not significant opposition to the new law. Some conservative legislators and law enforcement officials, including Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis, thought the flat sentences were much too short, especially those for violent crimes like second degree murder, rape and robbery.

The state judges' conference also opposed the bill on the grounds that it removed all incentive for inmates to participate in rehabilitation programmes.

Most of the groups that opposed the bill were liberal prison reform organizations, whose chief fear was that it would result in more offenders going to prison and in new prison construction. Among the reform groups opposing the bill were the National council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and the American Friends Service Committee.

Jan Marinissen, West Coast representative of the Friends explained that "we have always said we should have a determinate sentence with short sentences. We got the first part, but not the second part. The Friends suggested, for instance, that if there were mitigating circumstances in a crime the offender shouldn't serve a lesser sentence, but should serve no sentence at

all. They also suggested that the "laundry list" of separate crimes and punishments be abandoned and that there be a single penalty for all non-violent crimes and a single penalty for all violent crime. One aspect of the bill that the Friends and other reform groups were pleased with was the new three, four, or five year sentence for the sale of hard drugs. Under the old law a first conviction for drug sales brought a five year to life sentence; a second conviction meant ten years to life; a third conviction was fifteen years to life. All offenders had to serve the full minimum sentence before they were eligible for parole which meant that some drug offenders served twice as much time before parole eligibility as first degree murderers.

One aspect the liberals didn't like was that the law imposes equality of the sexes. Under the old law, women convicted of the same crimes as men served significantly less time in prison. Under the new law, they will serve exactly the same amount of time, which may result in a sharp rise in the number of women prisoners and the need to build a new women's prison.

Instead of raising the time served by women to the level of men, Marinessen said, the legislature should have dropped the time served by men to that of the women.

The big unanswered question is whether the new bill will result in an overall increase in the number of people sent to prison. Almost everyone

who has analyzed the law is convinced that it will. The Friends and NCCD opposed it on those grounds alone. Gov-Brown acknowledged a possible rise in the prison population but supported the bill. While it is generally agreed that those convicted of serious crimes of violence will serve less time, it is thought that those convicted of lesser crimes will serve more, and that many fewer offenders will be given probation.

John Parnas said the main reason for this is that in the past judges have been reluctant to send some offenders to state prison because the indeterminate sentence gave them no say in how much time the offender would serve. Now they will know exactly how much time he will serve, and may therefore be less reluctant to mete out prison sentences.

Also, the law requires the state Judicial Council to establish, for the first time, statewide sentencing criteria. The Council will establish non-binding rules for which crimes, and under what circumstances, offenders should be placed on probation or sent to prison. The assumption of the law is said Parnas, that the new criteria will put urban judges under pressure to be less generous with probation, and ultimately will result in an increase in the prison population. In general, urban California judges have been more likely to grant probation than their rural counterparts.

Philip Guthrie, spokesman for the Department of Corrections, said the department expects an initial drop in the prison population as long-term offenders are re-sentenced and released, and then a steady rise in the number of offenders serving short terms. But these projections, he added are "highly speculative." It will be several years before the full impact of the determinate sentencing law is known.

Whatever its impact, most observers believe that the new California law will act as a catalyst in other states where flat sentencing is being considered. Determinate sentencing bills are pending in the legislatures of Alaska, Illinois, Connecticut, Colorado, Washington and Ohio. A bill was passed by the Minnesota legislature a few months ago, but was vetoed by the governor. Other states that are studying the flat sentencing concept include Virginia, Florida and South Dakota.

CALIFORNIA GETS TOUGH WITH TEENAGE OFFENDERS: On the same day the California legislature passed the determinate sentencing law, it approved another piece of legislation whose impact is clear: more prison time for teenaged offenders. The bill would permit sixteen and seventeen-year olds accused of certain violent crimes like murder, rape and kidnapping to be tried in the adult criminal courts and sentenced to adult terms.

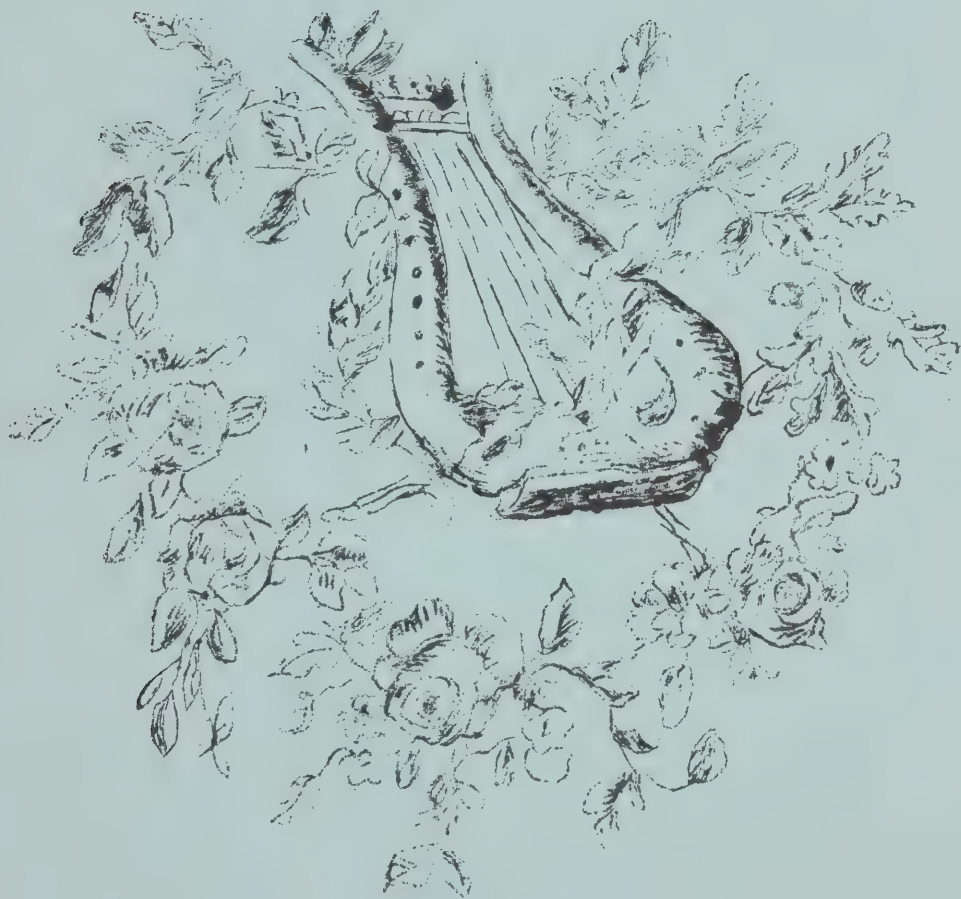
The bill would permit juveniles, for the first time, to be sentenced to long terms of

imprisonment. The bill, effective Jan. 1, had the backing of Gov. Brown, who signed it last September 20.

Formerly, juvenile offenders (those under 18) were committed for indeterminate terms to the California Youth Authority, whatever the crime. Few youths ever served more than three years in any Youth Authority institution. (The Determinate sentencing bill does not apply to juveniles.) Judges will have the option to send youths convicted under the new law to either Youth Authority or adult institutions. It is expected that most will go to the Youth Authority.

In passing the bill, California joined a number of states including New York and Delaware, that have recently enacted laws intended to crack down on juvenile violence. (Reports on both indeterminate sentencing and juvenile corrections have appeared in several prior issues. A comprehensive report on the California penal system appeared in Vol. I, No. I.)

Poets' Pages



LISTEN

I feel that this is so
to me this is the way.
You may not perceive
the way that I do.

To come ahead and face
my comments, from the others view,
To look at me from you
the way you see.

I cannot seem to do it.
I need a helping nudge
to cross the fast flow
of how I want things

Once across I know,
that you see I see
as I see you see...
It's beautiful to understand.

Gerard Diver

LONG AND BLACK HER FLOWING TRESSES

Long and black
her
flowing tresses
brush against
my rising breasts

A rose of sweet perfume,
drifting
gently on the song filled air.

Her eyes
they smile
" i love you ",
through a mist of dreamy stares
and lips,
so soft,
so inviting
tongued with wetness from a pulsing heart.

Her skin,
so smooth
as off a velvet peach
encasing limbs,
that from an angel came,
she moves across me
whispering to my soul
a hundred
little things
i need to hear.

A man so lucky was never born.
How can this be?
That I have here
a creature of such beauty fair?
I must be dreaming,
It can't be real.

KILLING YOURSELF TO LIVE

b
y
A
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How people look, and how people stare
well I don't think I'll ever care,
you work your life away and what do they give
your only killing yourself to live.
Just take a look around you,
What do you see?

F
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Pain, Suffering, and Misery.

It's not the way the world was meant,
it's a pity you don't understand,
killing yourself to live.

You think that I am crazy
and baby I that it's true,
before you know it

I think that you'll go crazy too.

I don't know if I'm up or down,
whether black is white
or blue is brown.

The colours in my life are different now.

So, you think it's me who's strange,
but you've never had to make the change
never give your trust away.

NEVER give your trust away,

You'll end up paying till your dying day.

REALITY

You see right through; distorted eyes
you know you had to learn
the execution of your mind,
you know you had to turn...

the gates of life
have closed on you
and now there's no return.

The people who have told on you (rats),
you want to see burn !
and you don't care,
If you don't see the light of day

nobody will ever let you know
when you ask the question; why?
They just tell you that
your on your own,
fill your head all full of lies...

YOU BASTARDS.

Where can you run to

What more can you do ?

No more tomorrow, life is killing you,
dreams turn to nightmares,
heavens turn to hell
burntout confessions,
nothing more to tell,
nothing more to do,

living just for dying
dying just for you.

Andy Ferguson, 2255

WALLS, WALLS, WALLS.

WALLS, WALLS, what are your needs?

Did you start from a little seed?

Or, are you put here by human greed?

To make us fellows pay
for our deeds.

WALLS, WALLS, long and tall

Always reminding us of our downfall.

WALLS, WALLS, WALLS, WALLS,

enclosing our pleading calls.

If we were in the RIGHT

and had the might

These walls would we smite

If left ungaurded in the nite.

If these walls are unjust

In whom then can we trust?

WALLS, WALLS, WALLS, WALLS,

Are you really a must ?

by Jim K. Lassen, # 1797

PRISON

PRISON, PRISON, how i HATE you !
You've got my time,
but you aint got my mind.

The WALLS and BARS hold me in, they scare my
thoughts
and make me want to SIN.

the day i came in,
till the day i go out,
i'll indent a memory
i'll never doubt.

your like an oven
that constantly burns,
you aint fooled me
cause i'll never learn.

you give me a number,
you dress me in gree,
i shall hide now

... i don't want to be seen.

Gary Rogers #1591

The ripening fields and sleeping valleys stretched away from the highway and disappeared over the rim of the distant hills. The cottages, farms and homes that decorated the countryside made his heart beat just a little faster and he was suddenly filled with impatience to be home.

Home.

Sadie, the three kids, his mother and sisters, and beyond that, a thousand jumbled pictures of everything half-remembered. Home. No longer a cell with its narrow cot, chair, table and running toilet water to keep you company, now was it the intangible stuff of day-dreaming; the three long years of fantasies that played out their endless act, and within whose dimensions one could lose one's self so easily.

Home was no longer an imagined paradise, somewhere beyond a limestone wall that had been seen two centuries past and thousands of drifting souls like himself parading its strong, grim length. Home was just a few hours of humming tires, and summer countryside away, and already he could hear the wind whispering through the trees, and feel the pine needles crisp and brown beneath his feet.

He leaned back into the cushioned seat and tried to relax. His suit, the traditional gift of fare well to federal prisoners, felt tight and binding and cheap, felt that that ineffectually covered a prison haircut, felt like a band of hot steel, encasing his sweating brow. The bus shuddered to a halt and three girls, each of whom were perhaps fifteen years of age, made their way along the aisle to-

ward him. As he looked at them, he was filled with a tender, but confused emotion. Perhaps it was a twinge of regret because his own youth lay so far behind him. He thought of those years as squandered and he knew that youth was a treasure whose value was only appreciated by people who no longer had it. As one of the girls squeezed into the seat beside him, he felt a tightening in his chest and panic fluttered in his abdomen. He focused his eyes out of the window until the moment of uncertainty passed. When he had again taken control of his faculties, he turned and surveyed the first girl he had been close to in more than five years. He was surprised and a little relieved to see that she hardly noticed him. Instead, she was chatting gayly with her two girlfriends, who sat directly across the aisle. He closed his eyes and wondered why he should feel as if he was wearing a sign or something which revealed the fact that he was just released. He visualized a tall glass, half-filled with shaved ice and Canadian Club with a couple of ounces of Ginger Ale to take off the edge.

The wheels of the bus hummed against the stickiness of the asphalt pavement, and ate up the miles of countryside. The motion eventually soothed him to sleep and he dreamed that he lay in a pleasant meadow and the wild flowers waved, whenever a soft breeze caressed their long, green stems. He lay on his back and gazed into the vast blue ocean of sky until its canopy was shadowed by the figure of a young woman, bending over him, whose rull red mouth waited expectantly. It was a dream he had

experienced many times in prison and, not infrequently, he had awakened from it to experience the fullest measure of loneliness.

He now awakened and noticed that some of the passengers were looking at him, some of them smiling indulgently.

The girl who sat beside him was obviously embarrassed for him. "I was dreaming" he apologized. He felt very foolish. She smiled and returned to the conversation with her two friends and he knew that it was alright.

He pulled from his coat pocket the magazine he had purchased at the bus station and, although he made what he hoped to be a successful pretence of reading it. He thought of Dave and Guido, two pals he had left in prison.

"I'll write," he said, and Dave who was cynical had answered: "Like hell you will. Everybody says that."

"Okay, so I won't write," and they all laughed.

He looked at the unfamiliar weight of his wristwatch and saw that he had been free for exactly four hours and twenty-seven minutes.

The bus was now moving in heavier traffic and a sign at the side of the highway informed him that downtown Wildwood was only eight miles away. His pulse raced for a few minutes and again, he felt a tremor of impatience to be home.

He didn't recognize the city anymore. It was incredible that such a change could occur in the space of five years. Where once there had been only the unbroken land, except for a few farm buildings, there were now shopping plazas, and six and eight lane highways. And in every spare acre of once fallow land, housing developments lay in neat rows, not

unlike the vegetables they had replaced.

The plazas were crowded with people and the huge parking lots were littered with automobiles. Some of these lots had playgrounds for the children, complete with miniature rides, candy floss and all the other allurements that made sweet success.

He thought of his childhood in the city and the smell of the streets with their shimmering asphalt pavements. The sounds of the children crying out in the parks on Sunday afternoons when the family picniced. The schools he'd gone to and his teachers. Smoking in the boys' basement, and the sting of the black, rubber strap, exploding against his palms.

The bus pulled into the terminal and the girls proceeded him along the aisle of the bus and the driver gave them a hand as they stepped once again to solid ground. He watched them until they disappeared into the crowded depot.

There would be an hour and a half wait until the bus left for Wildwood, so he decided to have a few beers and relax until it was time to leave.

In a nearly deserted beverage room, he eased himself into a chair and ordered a pint. He dropped a dollar on the table and soon was enjoying a drink which was cold and delicious. He ordered a second pint and saw with disgust that he still had over an hour to wait; he walked out into the blinding sunlight. He went into a restaurant and ordered a sandwich. When the food was placed in front of him, feeling very self-conscious he had to force himself to eat. He realized that his solitary meals, eaten in a lonely cell had no doubt produced this affect, but it took a great deal of effort to

finish it just the same.

He walked along the street taking his time and looking into every store window he passed. A young woman passed him on the sidewalk and he couldn't help but admire the smartness of her dress, or the effect of her tastefully applied make-up.

"Do you want to go for a good time?" she asked, as he walked passed.

He stopped, looked at her a moment, not quite sure that she had spoken to him, nor understanding what it was she had said. Then, as the strange words finally sank in, he saw her shrug her shoulders with a cool indifference and continued along her way.

He turned and retraced his foot steps, walking three blocks to the terminal.

The bus had not reached the city limits, before again, he slept.

He dreamed the horrible dreams of the newly released. Seeing himself once again in the prisoner's dock and the unfeeling hand of justice enclosing him into its smothering grasp.

When he woke again, it was dusk, and he was leaning against a soft warm shoulder. He sat up blinking and rubbing sleep from his eyes. His seat companion, a woman in her early thirties, laughed at his apology and therefore made him feel for the first time today, that he was a human being.

He learned that she was going to the same small town that he was and that she was the niece of a man that he knew.

"Are you vacationing too?" she asked.

"Yes," he said, "something like that. Actually, I'm between jobs and my folks live up there."

At Worth, they were informed

that the last bus connecting with their destination had left and there wouldn't be another until the morning. He argued with the man at the depot without getting any satisfaction and finally a cab driver offered to take them the last eighteen miles for five dollars.

It was after ten o'clock when they pulled up in front of his father's two-story, frame house about a mile from the town. He paid the driver, shook hands with the woman and walked across the highway...

Standing on the porch for a few seconds, gazing into the night, he took a deep breath, opened the door and stepped into the house.

His uncle rose to shake his hand, and with a tear glistening in the corner of each eye, placed a kiss on the cheek of his nephew. He kissed his mother and sisters and shook hands with his cousin. "Where's Sadie?" he asked as his uncle placed a drink in his hand. "She's upstairs, getting ready for you." They laughed, nervously.

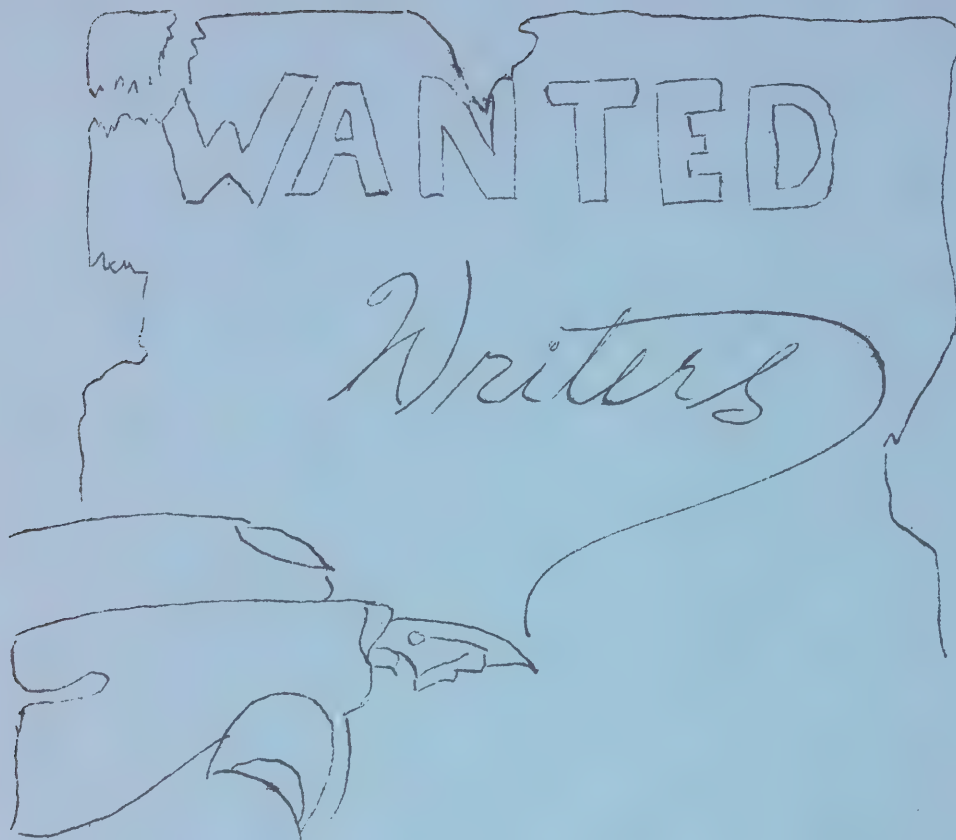
He placed the glass carefully on the sideboard and opening the stairway door, climbed unsteadily to the second floor. He saw the Terry cloth bathrobe, a glimpse of warm, tanned flesh before it closed, and then she was in his arms, kissing his face as the tears streamed down her own. She was weeping and laughing at the same time.

Later, when he tried to figure it out in his mind, he found he couldn't even remember what they had said to each other.

It had been a long day and he had come a long way, but at last he was home.

He held his sleeping wife in his arms and pushed away the swimming memories and plans which filled his mind.

Soon...like the rest of the household...he slept...



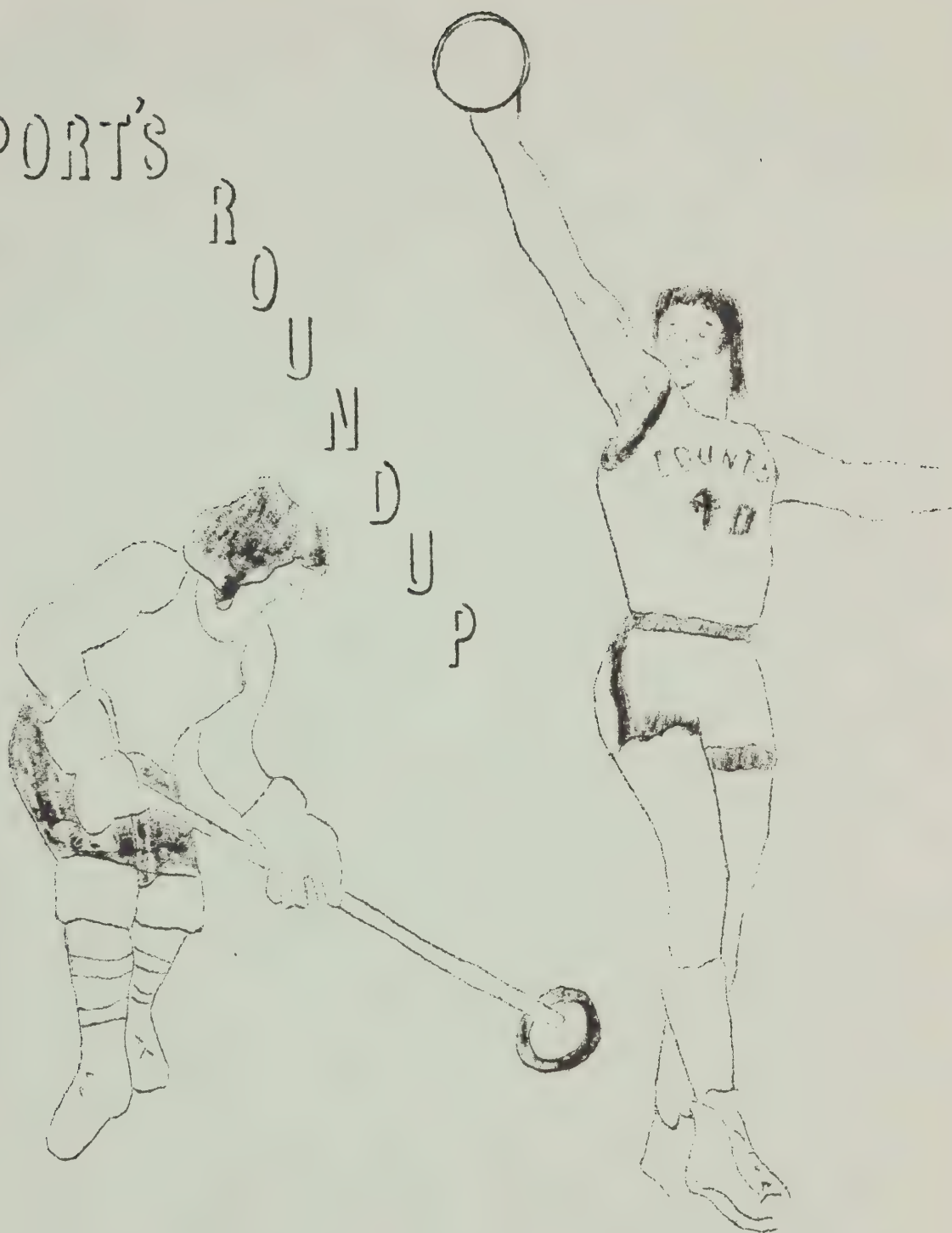
for : FICTION, NON-FICTION, POETRY, NEWS ITEMS, PERSONAL VIEWPOINTS,
AND ANYTHING YOU WANT TO WRITE ABOUT.

REWARD

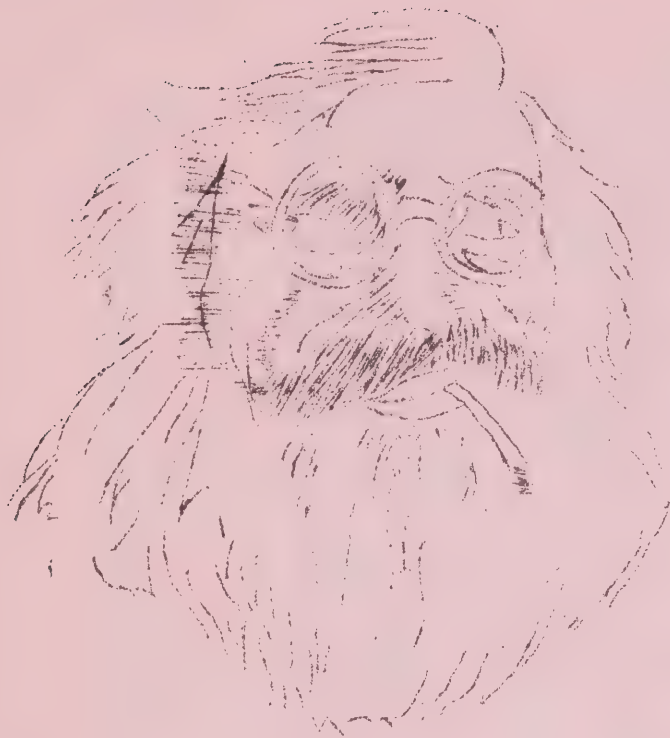
SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT YOU ARE SAVING US WORK, AND SHARING YOUR
IMPORATNT OPINIONS WITH OTHERS.

SPORT'S

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turn →



THE SPORT'S DESK

By Don Parliament

It was another series of brutal assaults upon the already, battered bodies of the floor hockey players here in Disneyland. The men will not give up. They go, go, go, Kill, kill, kill. Sporting equipment pucks and bodies, can be seen heading for the fourth tier of the stage. Watching the men play this sport is like watching W.W. II Kama Kazi boys. Tora! Tora!

The Red Machine, under the strict and clever management of the Stewart "Stuball" Carr is top news in this issue. His team was just flashing around the floor, avoiding opponents which tried so hard to knock his players off the old pins and into the hospital for a rest. "Stormin" Normin is still weaving and diving his place into the limelight. I don't know how the boy does it, perhaps he is getting some kind of pep pill

from the hospital. Hey Norm how do you do it? Give us a little hint, will ya. "Scrappy" Scott, "Stan The Man" Massie and Ralph "Cryer" Lancaster were in there doing things with their "Bods" that only men of rubber should be able to do. Parliament and "Moonbeam" Moon were still out there throwing their weight into their opponents, with some retribution from those they hit. Joe "The Ducker" Renault is still persistent in his game of hide-and-seek with his ipponents, and also his own teammates. Joe is consistant in his playing, and with this season under his belt he will do even better next season, if he is still here, which I hope not. Andy "Elbows" Simmons, does a fine job on defense with Moon and "Cuddles" Parliamnt Andy was the latest addition to the Red Machine, and now says he has finally found a home that he can do something for. What will you be doing next year Andy when the season starts?

WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP:

With the return of the Sabres

heart and soul this team could be seen playing a whole new game. Gary "Bad News" Barnes drew a game suspension and was not back in action until the third game of the final playoff series. Gary's suspension fell in with a TA and he came back into the heat of things with one game apiece for the Sabres and the Red Machine.

Bobby Young was still seen doing his thing with the little round Donut and scoring. Larry "Tramp" Pentiluck played a very good series for the Sabre Squad, Rene Marki had a terrific series as did, Moose Dave Humphries and Willie Bugler. The Sabre's Gord Putman did an excellent job of keeping the puck out of the net. The members of the Red Machine have nicknamed Gord "Unconscious" for some of the saves he made were unconscious. What happened to the Sabres back up goal tender Dick Thibedeau? Dick didn't play at all during the semi-playoffs, nor the finals. What was wrong with Tricky Dick? Why didn't his manager use him is a mystery. Oh well, some have it, and some don't I guess.

For the team of Young Don De-Rosie, the season ended in a great style. John "Old Man" Martin, did a fine job of de-aking and weaving, to try and keep his team in there fighting. He threw check after check into his opponents, and scored from almost impossible angles, but all to no avail. Wayne Laterneau of the Flyers made his presence felt when he was on the floor. He shot from every possible angle,

took sticks on shins, ankles, knees, threw his weight into his opponents knocking them helter skelter, but to no avail, his team still were at the wrong end of the stick when the game was over. Al Guay had a good semi-final series with his weaving and deaking the checks from his speed and agility he couldn't get the ones that meant a win for his squad. Tommie Burns had a fair series. Tom just didn't seem to be able to find the net most of the time. Brideau scored goals for the Flyers from spots where you would think that he couldn't even see the net. Being a little guy Benj Mallette had a good series for the amount of time on the floor. Each time he was out on the floor he put his heart into the game. Doug Faulds had an exceptional series for the Flyers. He threw his weight into his opposition and could be seen standing on defense with a glare of hatred in his eyes just hoping that the opposing players would come to his side so he could send them flying with a check. Wayne "The Crusher" Chase didn't play much in the semi-finals, but it was quite evident when he was out there as bodies went flying across the floor from his bone crushing hits. Its too bad he didn't play the whole series as the Flyers might have done a lot better. His weight and aggressive playing could have been a big factor for the squad. Leblanc on defense had a good series. He could be seen laying the body into his opponents and sending them for a trip acro-

ss the floor or into the stands. For the Red Machine it was "Stormin" Norm Mallette that took the limelight once again it seemed that every time he got the puck it was a sure goal. Being as small as he is it gives him the advantage over a lot of his opponents. He can almost go between the legs of the bigger players. His playing ability is outstanding and any team next year if he is here, will be very fortunate to get him on their roster sheet. Body checks seemed to cut no ice with this small but powerful man. If he was hit by a good check the puck still went into the net for another point. Even when sandwiched between Humpries and big "Moose", stormin still scored. "Scrappy" had an excellent series for the Red Machine. His bobbing and weaving and deaking was pretty to watch from the stands. "Scrappy" could score from the impossible angle but preferred to pass the puck out to one of his teammates who had a better shot for a sure goal. Stan "The Man" Massie did wonders out on the floor with his excellent puck control. He killed penalties and made his opponents so frustrated, that many recieved penalties for their frustrations. Massie seemed to have wings on his running shoes the way he went scooting down the floor to score time and time again. Tony Vaitalis was another one who scored well from every spot in the oppositions zone. He fought for the puck and

many times could be seen shooting while laying on his back on the floor. Joe "The Ducker" Renault did his usual thing out there. He ducked so often that even his team mates couldn't find him at times. Don "Cuddles" Parliament and Randy "Moon Beam" Moon were excellent on ~~defonso~~ showing that their net was strictly out of bounds to all persons. They threw their bodies into the opposition like there was no tomorrow. Bob "Fast Ed" who played net for the Red Machine all year did a superb job of keeping the round donut out of the netting. He made some almost impossible saves that had the enemy raving and cursing him up and down the whole game. But Bob just put on a smile and told them they might have better luck next time. Andy "Elbows" Simmons did some heavy checking when on the floor for his manager stew "Stuball" Carr. Dave "Hippy" Bowes played a strong right wing through out the series. Gary "Suzy" Lewis Had his ~~her~~ good times also. He/she didn't score that often but when out there made every effort to distract the opposition from shooting on the net. Wayne Hurlburt who played net for the Flyers had a rough season this year. I can remember Wiener from last year and he looked somewhat slower or older in the nets this season. What went wrong this year Wiener?

Winners of trophies for various positions this year were

Most valuable player:

Norm Mallette

Best defenseman:

Gary Barns

Rookie of the year:

Most improved player:

Stan Massie

Dave Humphries

VOLLEY BALL:

In the semi - finals between Donny Parliament and John Jamieson it was Parliament and his T-Birds who came out on top in three straight matches. The T-Birds manager would have liked it to go longer, but with the team that he had, it was already over with before the semi-finals started. Not much conciet there eh? Oh ah well what can I say. Even tho the series only went three matches, it was well played by both teams. For the T-Bird club it was both George Marcotte and Donny Parliament that could be seen going up for the spike. Setting the ball up for these two men were Craig Connolly, Bob Christian. Both men did an excellent job of setting Parliament and Marcotte up and will be a asset to any of the teams in the next season. (If the men are still here and I sure do hope they aren't). Danny Robinson, Kresniack and Don Geauvreau also did an excellent job on the court for their manager. John Faulds, the new

est edition to the T-Birds organization, did not see as much floor time as he could have but when he was out on the floor he made it evident. It is not because the manager felt he wasn't good enough to play, it was just that when a team has to win, the best players that he can muster must be put out there. So sorry John, I hope you understand. Bobby Young who only played one game for Don did fair (At least for that game). Too bad he didn't come out more often but with Bob playing floor hockey I guess he was tired. For Jamie's Falcons, it was Ron Mundy and Leo Lamont who did most of the work in the department. Mundy could be seen pushing the ball into the the opponents court but when he did spike, he made sure the opposition had no chance to return the ball. Lamont was the "Setter-upper" for his squad. He would set Jamie up for the spike and at times Jamie, with his co-ordination problem, was seen to miss the ball or just barely get it over the net. Better luck in the future Jamie. You are a good sportsman and I am happy to have been able to be playing on the same court. Jim Lane played a strong series and he too got caught at times lifting the ball, or directing the ball illegally. Wayne Hurlburt being as short as he is, did an excellent job of putting the ball over the net to score a few points I guess that when Volley Ball was invented Wiener, whoever got it off the ground, was really not thinking of you. You had a good year.

In other semi-final playoff action it was the team of Joe Brant and Norm Mallette who showed their skill between the two it was who were victorious. The series between the two took before a winner was declared. The losers of the series showed the rest they were a fine team and despite their loss to the they feel really good. For the Spinners it was their manager Norm Mallette who did much of the work. He kept his team together even when they were losing. He talked in low tones in between games and instructed his men to be cool and stay together, a good thing as they did have a habit of getting a little childish at the wrong time. Ralph "The Cryer" Lancaster and Pete Solomon did excellent work for Norm. They added point after point as did Reg Mallette. Eric Neilson could be seen in his unorthodox way of playing getting the odd point for his team. All season Eric seemed to have a co-ordination problem that just lately he was starting to overcome. Too bad you couldn't get it all together earlier in the season Eric. You could have been a great help to Norm and the rest of the team. But all in all, you had a good season. Little Benji Mallette had a big problem with seeing over the bottom of the net this year. As hard as he tried he just couldn't get above the second row of the netting. Being small does have its advantages but it looked like Benji couldn't get his shortness to work for him at all.

You did well Benj. Even Norm, your cousin said so, if that means anything. On the Vulcan squad it was the manager "Igor" Brant who did all the spiking. His height did him great justice and getting up high and smashing the ball into his opponents court for a vast majority of the points. Jason Franks, Stan Massie and Chuck Stockwell added strength to the teams. Too bad Doug Bates went to Warkworth on a transference then Igor you might have given the T-Birds a good run for their money, He added a lot of height to your team as well as getting up to spike the ball for you. Better luck next in the years to come.

PLAYER AWARDS

Most valuable player for each team are as follows.

T-Birds

Kreznick

Falcons

Lamont

Spinners

Mallette N.

Vulcans

Joe (Igor) Brant

Team Winners

T-Birds

Team Members

Parliament Mgr.
Krezniack
Robinson D. Captain
Connolly
Marcotte
Faulds J.
Geauvreau
Young B.
Christian

Each Manager was awarded a medallion for his services this year as it was hard to pick out the main one.

The referees also did a fine job. (Lets hear it for them) They did an excellent job of keeping the games under control and the arguing and bickering to a minimum. Mike McNeil , Paul Lavigne, Bugsy Sheiman and Beep McCluskey were the men who kept everything going. They were cursed at, screamed at but all this fell on deaf ears. Congradulations gentlemen on doing a fine job for the year. I know that you are likely very glad it is all over for another year.

BASKETBALL

For the Blue Team it was Sam Johnson the most valuable player (MVP) that out jumped anyone else on the court and could be seen going back up to sink the ball for two points. As an outside shooter it was "Long Tall" John Prince the leagues leading scorer who scored heavily. John isnt much of an inside man but he is deadly from anywhere outside the key. John can get up when he has to, but much of the time it wasn't necessary.

He seemed to shoot and score at will. Rene Marki had his best season of all this year. He could take the ball down-court with confidence and did a lot of hitting from the out side area Rene too could get up to get the rebounds, but with the supple Johnson under the basket, he didn't have to exert himself at all.

Danny Robinson for not being a regular for the whole season was getting into the swing of the game at the end. May be next year Danny you will get into the game a little earlier. It was Ralph Lancaster and Pete Solomon who were the big point getter for the White Team. Both of these men can play very good when they apply themselves . Steve Fuller had a good year all around. He hit well and got a lot of points for his team. Rick Butler had a fair season and was able to rack up a few points for his team. The referees are to be commended for their job this year All of them did excellent work even though members of the teams yelled and screamed at them. This year the refereeing was done by Denny Weston, "Baby" George Smyerziack. Thanks men, you did a terrific job. For the Green Team Don Geauvreau and Ron Mundy were the big scorers. Both men worked hard for the point even though some are not agreeable to this point of view. Leo Lamont had an exceptional series for his Manager Don Parliament. He got up high to get rebounds and could be seen working hard to get two points. He started to get the idea as to how to draw fowles

near the end and he put his new found art to work. Reg Malotte come back to score his share of points. Reg was out much of the regular season with a broken finger. Parliament sure could of used him long before this, but he just wasn't available. And besides what can you do with a broken finger (pun)

Dave Gillan and Norm Mallette showed they were present on the court scoring basket after basket from just about anywhere around the key. Norm with his chest push-shot did well from outside the key. Young Gillan called "The Terror of The Courts" could be seen flying around the opposing players stealing the ball time and time again. When Gil went up for the rebound he cleared the men and ball from the floor. Yes even his own teammates were fowled by this man's aggressiveness. You did well all season Davey and if you are here next season you will be a great asset to any team. Robbie Robinson wasn't on the courts for any of the final games as he went into the hospital because of a back problem. Robbie was a new hand for the Green Team and wasn't a point getter, but he did help the team. When he first started with Parliament he wasn't hardly able to dribble the ball let alone shoot, now he is able to do it all.

BASKETBALL'S FINEST

Most baluable player:

Sam Johnson

High scorer:

John Prince

Most improved player:

Leo Lamont

Rookie of the year:

Davey Gillan

Team winners:

Each of the managers was awarded a medallion as it was so diffucult to come up with a single winner. All three managers did an excellent job and none of the two losing men should feel down as they put their hearts into the game and came out a winner anyway.

For the White Team this season it was the biggest cryer in the joint who scored time after time. Ralph "Cryer" Lancaster was the top scorer for his team. Pete Solomon came in very close second. Steve Fuller, Beep McCluskey and Rick had a good season for thier teams as well. To bad Ralph couldn't stop his crying for a couple of minutes on the floor as all his tears and temper tantrums took up the ref's time because they had to mop the floor before play could continue. The game took a lot longer when Ralph and his crew played instead of the two twenty minute halves. Oh well what can I say?

BASKETBALL FINALS:

A Parliament Proclamation

On March 28, 1977 saw the last game of Basketball playoffs. The winners were Don Parliament and his Green Hornets. The Blue Team put up a hell of a fight!

The final series between Blue and Green went the full seven games. The Blue took the first game and felt quite confident that the series would go no further than four games. But the Green saw things much differently. The second game was played a lot different. Parliament's squad came onto the court with one thing in mind and that was to win. And they did. They took the second and the third games of the playoffs. Every game after that went see-saw. John's team came out blazing for a game and then Parliament's team took control in the next.

Big Sam "Snowball" Johnson took complete control of the backboards for the Blue Team. He could be seen jumping up and snatching the ball from the reach of members of his opposing team. John Prince literally charged through the opposition with his elbows flying and knees high in the air. Ask Parliament it cost him a couple of stitches for his efforts in trying to stop Long John. Christian had a tremendous series for the Black Angel. So did Tom Harlan. The biggest improvement for John's team was young Rene Marki. Rene was hitting from just about anywhere on the court. He stole the ball much

to the dislike of the Green team. Even John (Tackle for the Miami Dolphins) Brooks did a fine job of confusing the opposition. Brooks shoved and pushed his way through the lines and passed the ball off so that he could get under the basket for the rebound. Danny (Silver Foxx) Robinson had a terrific series for his manager. He didn't score all that much but his presence was made clear to the opposing players.

For the Green Hornets it was Ron Mundy who was the big point getter. He did an excellent job of covering Sam Johnson and also scoring from inside and outside of the key. Dave Gillen was the life of the Green squad. His priceless hustling had the opposition on their toes at all times. If you couldn't see Dave then you were in trouble. He was just too fast for the other team. The biggest surprise that the opposing team got in the final was from Reggie Malotte. Reg did not play that much of the regular season because of an injury to his hand. Even in the semi-finals Reg was a little cautious of playing because of fear of another injury but in the final he was superb. Every time Reg scored the fans yelled for more from the man they called "Dr. J." Norm Mallette did a fine job of hustling and stealing the ball. He isn't as fast on the basketball court as he is on the Floor Hockey

floor, but he is quick. -His points added to the final out come of the series. Norm's unconscious hook shots did damage to the Blue teams moral. Don Geauvreau had an excellent tinal series. Although Don has been consistant for his team all year, he did some unusual hitting in this years final series. I guess his age was not a factor at all. He is only 29 but we are trying to find out which side of his body he attributes it to, at that age one should be able to stay up there with all the other kids. What says Don? Leo Lamont did not see that much action but when he was on the court the opposition knew he was out there. His few baskets helped. Parliament himself (even at his age) did a fair job for the team. He didn't really show any great moves on the floor other than what an actor he is, but he did do what he was asked to by his teammates. He was seen passing the ball off so that someone on his team could get a sure shot. Don isn't a shooter and would rather have someone else get the points because he just couldn't hit. So instead of shooting he set the pattern of play for his squad. He could be heard yelling to his teammates to set up the four corner offence and when at his own end "close to the middle) watch the drive or "Oh shit, he got another one. The referee's took all kinds of shit and abuse in this final seven games. I really don't know how thay put up with us but I am glad that they do have a sense of humor. Beca-

use if they didn't their wouldn't have been three men qualified to play at any given time in the series. Thanks go out to George (Blindman) Smyerziak, Ken (Old Timer) Weston, and Babes the (Rule Book) Whateverwas said out on the courts fellas I doubt if anything was remembered after the game. You did an excellent job and from all those who participated once more, THANK YOU.

For the next few weeks until we are out in the yard there will be paddle-ball, block floor gockey, badminton and whatever we can arrange for your enjoyment. In the paddle ball there will be two (2) teams of singles, and one team of doubles from each block competing. so, put your best men out there. The same will go for badminton.

Well this will just about rap things up for this month. I want to thank everyone who participated in any way shape or form in sports this year for a most enjoyable season. Thanks fellas, you all did a superb job.

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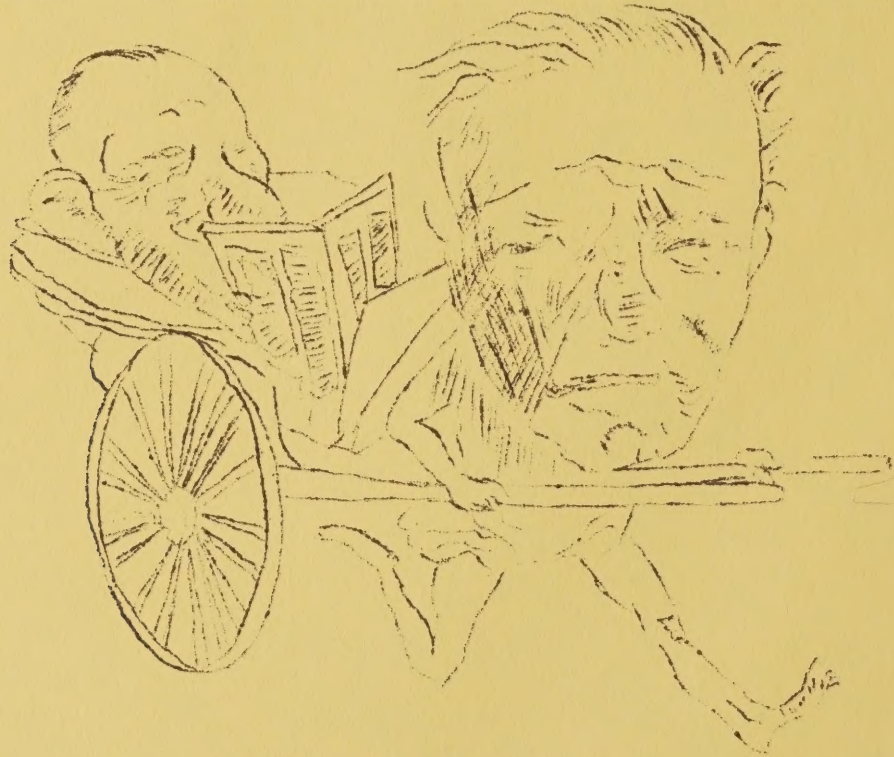
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